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INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

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in the Leningrad Military District

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REPORT NO.

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Soviet Military Installations in the Leningrad MD

Town	Installation	Location	Occupation	Remarks	
Tallinn (59-25N, 24-45E).	1. Barracks installation consisting of three four-story brick buildings, 60 meters long, and some garages.	Eastern sector of the city, adjoining a paper factory to the west. ¹	The installation was occupied by a motorized unit of about 800 men, referred to as the Estonian Legion. It was equipped with not less than 50 trucks, some of which mounted 120 mm mortars whenever the unit went out on practice maneuvers. An engineer unit, equipped with flame throwers, was also located in the installation.	[redacted] a motorcycle unit of an Estonian division, including Soviet troops and political officers, was located in this barracks installation. A military hospital, partially destroyed and not yet reconstructed, was located near the installation.	50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM
	2. Barracks installation consisting of one three-story brick building, about 150 meters long.	Adjoining to the west, the barracks installation described under Item No 1.	A motorized artillery unit of more than 500 men, equipped with guns, rocket launchers, and twin-barreled AA guns, was observed in the installation.	[redacted] the unit was the Latvian Legion.	50X1-HUM
May 1948	3. AAA positions.	a. Northern sector of the city, in the port area, northeast of the main railroad station.	In May 1948, about 12 heavy AA guns were observed in emplacements, with searchlights and sound locators set up between the guns.		

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b. Northeastern sector of the city, near the shore.

[redacted], six AA guns of about 20 mm caliber were also observed in emplacements. According to an Estonian resident, a navy AA unit of 20 to 30 guns, ranging from 70 to 80 mm caliber was emplaced in this area.

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[redacted]
4. Billets consisting of one four-story building, more than 100 meters long, and about 10 cantonment buildings of the former German Reich Labor Service.

East of the city, north of the new Narva highway, near Kilometer-stone 35, in a woods.²

The billets were occupied by a tank unit. T-34 tanks, bearing a T on a square background on the right and left side of the turret, were frequently parked between the trees.

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[redacted]
Billets consisting of one four-story brick building, about 70 meters long.

Suburb of Noemme, about 3 km southwest of Tallinn, near a railroad station.

The building was occupied by an MVD agency, numbering about 40 officers and 50 to 60 NCOs and EM, who wore caps and epaulets with green service color, and were equipped with 15 to 20 sedans. A general held meetings with MVD field officers at regular intervals.

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Signal equipment observed in the installation included telephones, radio sets, and about eight teletype-writers, set up in a central.

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Barracks installation, visible from a distance, consisting of one large, white five-story brick building about 100 meters long, with a flat roof and a kitchen attached, one white, angular four-story building, about 100 meters long, with a clubhouse attached, one long garage, one small administration building, and one guardhouse.

In the central sector of Noemme, between the railway and the highway to Tallinn.

a. [redacted] the barracks installation was occupied by an MVD agency, to which an officer candidate school, the police, and a murder investigation team were subordinate. Personalities of the agency included the commanding officer, a lieutenant colonel, and an Estonian, Major Koch (fnu), his deputy, who also acted as an instructor at the school. The entire staff observed in the installation included 30 officers, whose ranks ranged from junior lieutenant to lieutenant colonel, and 15 to 20 female auxiliary personnel.

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b. The MVD officer candidate school consisted of about 150 officer candidates, 18 or 19 years old, mostly Estonians, who joined the school after graduating from high school. Training focused on indoctrination. Several courses were held at the same time. Most of the teachers were Estonian officers.

c. Troops in the installation wore blue uniforms and red-bordered blue visor-type service caps almost exclusively. The officer candidates wore blue-bordered red epaulets and were armed with pistols and rifles. Several trucks, motorcycles, and sedans driven by civilian personnel belonged to the agency.

Billets of
nine canton-
ment build-
ings in
former PW
Camp No
7286/3.

Western sector of the
city, near the small
Lillekuela railroad
station.

300 to
400 recruits wearing red
and green epaulets moved
into two cantonment build-
ings. A major was the
ranking officer. It was
rumored that the whole of
the camp was to be occupied by
troops.

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AAA position.

Northern sector of the city, in the port area, adjoining the power plant to the east.

Two batteries of guns of about 80 mm caliber were observed, one emplaced in concrete fortifications, the other protected by ramparts of sand sacks. Excavation bunkers and communication trenches were located in the position. A radio station with a steel tower, 25 meters high and supported by a concrete base, was observed nearby.

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Kehra
(59-20N,
25-20E).

1. Billets, about 1,000 meters square, consisting of numerous cantonment buildings, block houses, and athletic fields, all enclosed by a barbed-wire fence.

Five to ten km northwest of the town.

The billets seemed to be occupied to capacity, but no identification of the troops was given. From 60 to 80 guns, of about 150 mm caliber, with split trail carriages, solid tire wheels and shields, and no muzzle brakes, were stored in several rows, in a fenced-in yard. About thirty 76.2 mm guns with shields and muzzle brakes were also observed. Work at the guns was in progress. From 80 to 100 heavy caterpillar tractors and about 160 trucks of various types were stored in the open in the same yard.

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2. Billets of two wooden cantonment buildings and one old barn.

Some kilometers northwest of the billets described in above.

Occupied by a motorcycle unit of about 200 men. Motorcycles, some with and some without sidecars, of BMW, Harley, and Indian make, were parked in, as well as in front of, the barn. Driving instruction was frequently held with about 50 motorcycles on the street. The troops participating in the instruction carried submachine guns.

Turi
(58-47N,
25-25E).

Billets.

Location not specified.

The place seemed to be occupied by a noticeably great number of troops of various branches including numerous high-ranking officers. The number of troops apparently exceeded that of the civilian residents.

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Ruu
(59-27N,
25-13E).

Training grounds.

In a woods, three or four km south of the town.

Cantonment buildings; a vast number of armored vehicles and guns were observed stored on the training grounds. The troops were seen marching out to take part in a troop review held in Tallinn. No details were recollected.

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Parnu
(58-23N,
24-29E).

1. Barracks installation, about 500 meters square, consisting of one large brick building, several cantonment buildings and wooden sheds, all enclosed by a board fence topped by barbed wire.

Exact location not specified, possibly on the southeastern exit of the town.

The installation was occupied by a motorized artillery unit. About twenty 100 mm guns, mounted on carriages with two-tire wheels, were stored in line in the barracks yard. About 20 three-axle and 20 to 30 two-axle trucks were stored in front of the guns. A colonel was observed to be the ranking officer.

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2. Barracks installations consisting of several brick buildings and three open wooden sheds.

About 3 km southeast of the town, on the Riga highway.

Troops of a tank unit, estimated at 120 to 150 men, who wore black epaulets with tank insignia, were observed in the area of the installation. Six tanks without track-supporting rollers, and mounting guns with muzzle brakes, were stored in one of the wooden sheds; the other two sheds could not be observed.

3. Barracks installation of one U-shaped, red five-story building with a street frontage of about 100 meters.

At the northwestern town exit.

The installation was occupied by a limited number of marines, who usually wore oil skin clothes. Some trucks were parked in the barracks area.

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4. AAA position.

In the town area, on the eastern bank of the Pärnu River, adjoining a wooden vehicular bridge.

Three outrigger-type gun mounts mounting 70 to 80 mm AA guns were observed in improved excavated emplacements, with excavated bunkers alongside. A chassis and five or six heavy caterpillar tractors were also parked at the emplacements.

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Loksa
(59-34N,
25-43E).

Barracks installation, consisting of a northern section of one large, U-shaped four-story headquarters building, one large and two small instruction buildings, seven three-story barracks buildings, about 60 meters long, one clubhouse, about 100 meters long, six workshops and garages, and a southern section of 11 smaller barracks buildings. Three instruction buildings, and one railroad station

On the northern perimeter of the town, on the western shore of Hara Bay.

Occupied by a navy school, the buildings were completed in the fall of 1949. Operations were observed first in the fall of 1948. One admiral was in charge of the school. In March 1950, the entire number of the trainees and the instructing personnel was estimated at 1,200 to 1,300 men. The number of the trainees included about 500 officers and 600 to 700 EM. Courses lasted two to six months and the trainees underwent infantry training in a terrain located about four km north

The clearing of the woods started in 1946 and ten large multi-story brick buildings, equipped with gasproof air raid shelters, were completed. The completion of the installation was scheduled for the winter of 1948. A number of smaller settlement houses were also being constructed at a distance of about 100 meters from the installation.

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Kolga
(59-31N,
25-41E).

served by a rail-
road spur.

Barracks install- In a park about
ation consisting of one 1 km southwest
old estate building of the place,
serving as a school, referred to as
ten barracks build- Kolga Estate by
ings, combined gymna- the PWs.
sium and swimming
hall, drill hall,
headquarters build-
ing, garage, nursery,
athletic field and
pond, all enclosed
by a barbed-wire
fence.

of the school.

Occupied by a navy
officer candidate
school, opened in
June 1947, in the
presence of high-
-ranking naval
officers. An
admiral was in
charge of the
school. The
instruction staff
included about 40
naval officers.
About 600 officers
and officer candid-
ates were trained at
the school.

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three sub-
marine personnel courses
were held; one six-month
course for officer
candidates, one two-
-month and one four-
-month course for
junior officers.

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Rakvere
(59-20N,
26-20E).

1. Billets consisting In a small woods
of five woodencantons about 1.5 km south
ment buildings, about of the city on the
80 meters long. Viru-Roela (59-10N,
26-35E) highway.

A tank unit of troops
wearing black epaulets
with tank insignia was
located in the canton-
ment. Tanks mounting
flat turrets and 75 mm
guns were frequently
observed nearby.
[redacted] armored
vehicles had been stored
in woods and through-
out the area. [redacted]
[redacted] observed
infantry units of
different strength prac-
ticing in almost all towns.

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2. Billets.

Vehicles, covered with tarpaulins and not distinctly identified, were parked in the woods.

An air force caserne was located at the airfield on the northern perimeter of the city.

An infantry unit of 800 to 1,000 men was billeted in numerous private homes in the city.

The installation, which had been badly damaged during the war, was occupied, after reconstruction, by workers of a textile factory

[redacted] except for some construction units of Estonian nationals, there were no units located in Narva

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In the rest of the city, which was destroyed to a considerable extent and not yet reconstructed, almost no troops were seen.

The building was occupied by a motorized infantry unit of about one battalion.

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Narva
(59-20N,
28-10E).

Barracks installation of four long five-story brick buildings.

South of the city, on the west bank of the Narva River, opposite the island of Kreenholm.

1. Barracks installation of one two-story brick building.

About 800 meters west of the vehicular bridge which crossed the Narva River near the old fortress.

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2. Billets.

About two km north of the city, on the Hungerburg (59-27N, 28-00E) highway.

Occupied by three battalions of Latvian and Estonian construction troops who had been employed by the Germans as workers and soldiers. They had to serve as guards for several years and did clearing work in the city.

Tartu
(58-20N,
26-40E).

Barracks installation of six to eight red brick buildings.

On the northern perimeter of the city, on the west side of the highway to Narva.

[redacted] the construction of the installation had been started during the war and was not completed. [redacted] the installation was occupied by troops, who were equipped with tanks and guns [redacted]

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Luga
(58-42N,
29-52E).

Training grounds, with a road running across for a stretch of more than 5 km.

Northeast of Luga.

Squads were observed at practice at several places on the training grounds. No larger units were seen.

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1. Barracks installation, about 700x200 meters, consisting of four three-story buildings, about 100 meters long, two single-story concrete structures, about 80 meters long, one villa, presumably serving as a headquarters building, two small sheds, and one magazine. The area was enclosed by a board fence two meters high which separates the installation from several apartment houses that were partially damaged and not yet rebuilt.

West of the railroad station, on the highway leading west.

The installation was occupied by a motorized artillery unit estimated at more than 500 men. A colonel was the ranking officer. The troops wore red-bordered black epaulets with crossed-gun barrel insignia. The troops underwent basic training and piece drill in the barracks yard daily. The number of guns used did not exceed 20, of about 75 mm caliber. These guns were equipped with split trail carriages and barrels which mounted muzzle brakes and projected about four meters beyond the shields. The overall length of the guns was estimated at six or seven meters, their height at 1.5 meters. When the gun was being towed, the barrel was supported by a platform equipped with two small wheels. The guns were towed by small caterpillar tractors, three or four meters long.

On the construction of officer's billets, an artillery division, commanded by a general who was seen in all three barracks installations located in the city, was frequently talked about.

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2. Barracks installation, about 400x200 meters consisting of one three-story barracks building, about 100 meters long, one building containing officers' billets, two kitchens, one ration storehouse, two garages, two halls about 30 meters long, excavated bunkers, wooden sheds and an officers' settlement of several one-family houses; all enclosed by a wire mesh fence, two meters high, topped with barbed wire, 20 cm high.

In the southeastern sector of the city, on the narrowest spot between the Luga River and the main street.

Occupied by a motorized artillery unit estimated at 600 to 700 men. Two colonels were the ranking officers in the barracks. An unidentified number of guns were observed when the troops drilled or marched out of the installation. The guns had disk wheels with solid tires; the barrel, of about 150 mm caliber mounted on muzzle brake and projected about four meters beyond the shield. The barrel was supported by a cradle with two noticeable recesses. The shield was inclined backward, and the outermost third of the two shield halves was buckled toward the back. The overall length of the gun was estimated at 7 or 8 meters, the height at 1.7 meters. The guns were towed by heavy caterpillar prime movers.

Also in this installation, an artillery division which allegedly was the superior headquarters of the artillery unit was talked about. It was said that this caserne also housed a command that was superior to the unit but under an artillery division.

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3. Barracks installation.

South of the city, on the Pskov (57-47N, 28-15E) highway.

Occupied by an artillery unit. No details given.

Novgorod (58-30N, 31-15E).

Barracks installation, about 300 meters square, consisting of one three-story headquarters building, two four-story brick buildings including one partially destroyed structure, two three-story brick buildings, formerly a cloister, and one former riding hall, about 100 meters long. This last was referred to as the engine plant and was located outside the fence. The four barracks buildings were arranged in a semi-circle and all was enclosed by a wire fence.

On the northern perimeter of the city, between the Leningrad highway and the Volkhov River.

Before being closed in March 1949, PW Camp No 7270/15 was located in the installation. The PWs were guarded by troops of the 153rd or 158th Inf Regt wearing red epaulets, some also had practice targets with crossed rifles beside the numbers. Replacements for the regiment arrived from Leningrad. Most of the troops were 18 to 20 years old, but others had already served eight to ten years. The guard details employed in Novgorod and Borovichi (58-18N, 33-45E) were frequently exchanged. Training, which generally consisted of close combat practice (including the hurling of a one-meter-long club), was observed daily in the evening hours. They fired for record twice a week.

a. General Bulgantsev⁴ (fnu), who was referred to as the commanding officer [redacted], was frequently seen in the city. [redacted] the general's headquarters was located in the MVD building on the east bank of the Volkhov River.

b. [redacted] The installation had formerly been occupied by a cavalry unit. On the closing of the PW camp, it was occupied by a tank unit.

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1. Barracks installation. On the northern perimeter of the city, west of the Leningrad highway.

a. [redacted] the capacity of the installation was estimated at 1,000 to 1,500 men.

b. Four large buildings to house MVD agencies were constructed after the war, east of the Volkhov River, south-east of a destroyed bridge.

Borovich
(58-23N,
33-55E).

2. Barracks installation consisting of one red building with a flat roof, about 120 meters long, eight to ten stable-like buildings, about 30 meters long, and a drill yard, adjoining the installation to the north. On the southeastern perimeter of the city, near a cemetery.

[redacted] the installation seemed to be occupied by a limited number of troops. Only two squads of 10 men each, armed with rifles, were observed in the drill yard.

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3. Barracks installation, about 250x200 meters, consisting of 8 wooden three-story buildings. At the southeastern exit of the city.

[redacted] the installation was occupied by an MVD unit. Relatively large number of MVD troops were seen in the town.

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4. Searchlight positions.

[redacted] the beams of four searchlights were observed in a southeastern direction, about 4 km from

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the PW camp which was located on the southern perimeter of the city. The searchlights were turned on one after another and searched the sky jointly and singly. At the same time, the beams of two more searchlights were seen in the northwestern sector of the city but no changes were observed for two or three hours.

Barracks installation, about 100 x 50 meters, consisting of one large barracks building, one canteen, two wooden cantonment buildings, one motor vehicle repair shop, several wooden sheds, and five officers' billets, located outside the low board fence.

On the southeastern perimeter of the city, on Red Square.

The installation was occupied by an infantry unit estimated at 300 to 400 men with a lieutenant colonel as the ranking officer. The troops wore red-bordered epaulets, while the guard personnel, wore dark-red service color. The only weapons observed were rifles. At 8 a.m., the whole unit, which consisted of one band and three or four companies, was frequently observed marching past the officers who stood in front of the billets. Afterwards, individual training or training at squad level was held. There were five to seven trucks, two or three of which were regularly parked in front of the repair shop.

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Krasnoye
Selo
area
(59-43N,
30-05E).

1. Billets consisting On the southeast-
of two large canton- ern perimeter of
ment buildings, en- the city, near a
closed by a board reservoir.
fence.

2. Barracks install- In the central
ation consisting of sector of the
one old three-story city, on the big
brick building, about road junction
40 meters long, and southwest of the
one neglected stable railroad station.
for about 50 horses,
all enclosed by a
board fence.

Driving instruction
with some trucks was
occasionally held on
Red Square.

no
animal-drawn vehicles
belonged to the unit.

The cantonment build-
ings were occupied by
about 200 troupes
wearing black epaulets
and leather head-
gear.

while working
on road construction
about 5 km east of
Krasnoye Selo
observed a barracks
installation under
construction, about
400x300 meters, with
about five three-
-story brick build-
ings and a headquarters
building enclosed by
a barbed wire fence.

the install-
ation, which was still
empty in April 1949, was
to be occupied by an
army cadet school.

Some senior troops,
never exceeding 25
or 30 men, wearing
light-blue-bordered
epaulets, were ob-
served in the bar-
racks area. They
transported rations
and forage with

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light horse-drawn vehicles. A rather extensive tent camp, which was still occupied to capacity in mid-November 1949, was located about one km east of the Krasnoye Selo railroad station. Record firing with not more than five or six T-34 tanks was regularly held on the training ground. One or two infantry companies also frequently practiced in the area east of Duderhof, about two or three km southeast of Krasnoye Selo.

Billets.

In the Duderhof settlement, located two or three km south-southeast of Krasnoye Selo.

an army officer candidate school was located in Duderhof.

The troops wore red epaulets with golden braids. The number of troops was not specified. Combat training, sometimes with tanks, and including mortar employment and smoke-shell firing, was regularly observed on the training grounds located east of Krasnoye Selo.

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Leningrad.

Military building consisting of one large brick structure with two wings located in a fenced-in courtyard.

In the western sector of the city, to the northwest and adjoining the Baltic Shipyard, north of the juncture of the Bolshaya Neva River with the Gulf of Finland.

a navy indoctrination school was located in the building. A sentry, carrying a rifle and wearing a naval uniform, was observed standing guard in front of the building at all times. The trainees were regularly observed coming from and marching to the center of the city in close-formation. There were about 100 men, commanded by two officers. They were unarmed and carried two or three books. Small details were frequently observed engaged in sports in the courtyard of the building.

1. Military building, a large installation with several wings.

On the southern bank of the Bolshaya Neva River, opposite Isaac's Cathedral.

A naval academy was located in the building. No details were given.

Referred to as the Chief Admiralty on city plans.

2. Barracks installation, a fairly old compound consisting of several brick buildings and some cantonment buildings.

In the eastern sector of the city about 1,500 meters south-southeast of the Moscow railroad station, adjoining a power plant to the south.

Searchlights, with which troops were trained, were observed inside the barracks installation prior to late 1948.

observed a barracks installation in which troops were trained with AA guns and searchlights, on the same site

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3. Barracks installation of one five-story building, about 100 meters long, with two obsolete guns at the street frontage.

About one km north-northeast of the Warsaw railroad station, adjoining the Fontanka Canal to the south, on the west side of the large south-bound thoroughfare to Moscow.³

The installation was occupied by an artillery school. The troops, who wore red-bordered black epaulets with crossed gun barrel insignia, were observed marching out of and back toward the installation in squads of about 20 men each.

Barracks installation about 250x200 meters, consisting of several three to four-story buildings close together.

In the center of the city, about 1,000 meters north of the Moscow railroad station.

The installation was occupied by an AT and an AAA unit. Its entire strength was estimated at 1,000 men with a colonel as the ranking officer. The AT unit was equipped with guns of about 70 mm caliber with muzzle brakes and shields. The AAA unit was equipped with 37 mm guns without muzzle brakes, resting on platforms, and fitted with four wheels with pneumatic tires. It also had a similar gun of a somewhat larger caliber,

observed an AAA position on the southern perimeter of Leningrad, about 200 meters west of the Moscow highway. Six guns of about 70 to 80 mm caliber and camouflaged with aprons were emplaced. The crews were located in tents near the emplacements.

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and a gun supported by an outrigger type mount, which resembled the German 88 mm AA gun model. The guns of the two units were towed by trucks. 200 to 300 cadets, 17 or 18 years old, wearing black epaulets with wide golden braids, were observed marching out of the installation.

Billets of 10 to 15 round tents.

About four km south of the center of the city, on the west side of Moskovskoye Chaussee.

Occupied by an AAA unit of not less than 100 troops. About 10 AA guns of about 70 to 80 mm caliber, with pear-shaped muzzle brakes and shields, were stored near the tents. Training with the guns was observed.

the troops of the guard detail of PW Camp No 7712 in Leningrad wore red epaulets with the number 225 embroidered in white.

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1. Military building, In the center of the city, about one large brick structure, about 100 meters, ten-storied, one of the tallest buildings in the city. 700 meters southwest of the junction of the Fontanka Canal and the Neva River.

The building was referred to as Bolshoy Dom. A jail for Soviet political prisoners and PWs was in the basement, while offices were in the other nine stories. Generals and general staff officers were observed entering and

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2. Military building, At the juncture
a brick structure, of the Nevka and
painted blue. the Bolshaya Neva
Rivers.

leaving the building.
A wooden radio tower
was on the roof. The
area around the
building was restricted.

The building was re-
ferred to as a navy
ministry. Anchored
nearby was the cruiser
Avrora, which was used
for the nine-month course
for 15- to 18-year-old
navy trainees.

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Military building, On the south
a large semi-circu- side of Red Army
lar structure. Square.

[redacted] observed
a command agency 100 to 150 officers
was located in the at sports on Red
western section of Army Square. Accord-
the building. Numer- ing to a Soviet worker,
ous officers and EM the officers belonged
were observed enter- to the militia and the
ing and leaving that MVD and took a course
section of the build- of political indoctrina-
ing at all times. tion lasting several
An officers' school months. This was
was located in the given in the semi-circular
eastern section. Ear- building on the south
ly in the morning, side of the square.
several hundred offi-
cers, who came from the
above building, were
observed engaged in
sports on Red Army
Square.

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-23-

Military building,
a large semi-circu-
lar structure.

On the south side
of Red Army Square.

A police school, command-
ed by a colonel, was
located in the eastern
section of the building.
Colonel Ivan Ivanovich
was the director of in-
doctrination. The
trainees included about
50 lieutenants and se-
nior lieutenants and
about 200 EM. In the
morning, training was
started with sports
held on Red Army Square.
Judging by the instruc-
tion material observed in
the school rooms, the
courses of instruction
included weapons, topo-
graphy, history, politi-
cal indoctrination and
driving.

50X1-HUM

1. Barracks in-
stallation con-
sisting of two
multi-story build-
ings, about 80 me-
ters long.

Between Smolnyy
Cathedral and
the Neva River.

The installation was
occupied by navy personnel.
Several small motorboats
were moored to the wharf
in front of the installa-
tion. Submarines were
frequently observed near
the bridge southeast of
the installation.

50X1-HUM

2. Barracks in-
stallation of one
multi-story brick
building, about
130x30 meters.

At the rear of
the Giant Cinema,
about 100 meters
northeast of the
above-mentioned
armament plant.

The installation was gene-
rally referred to as the
cadet school [redacted]
No details were given.

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-24-

Ligovo
(59-50N,
30-12E).

Barracks installation, partially destroyed, about 300 meters square, consisting of several two and three-story brick buildings; highway, one hall, one building with several workshops, one athletic field and two gutted buildings, all enclosed by a barbed-wire fence.

About two km north of the Ligovo railroad station on the south side of the Leningrad-Peterhof (59-52N, 29-53E) highway.

The installation was occupied by an MVD officers' school, commanded by a major. About 300 officers, whose ranks ranged from junior lieutenant to colonel, took part in the course of instruction which started in May 1949. Only theoretical indoctrination was given in the buildings and the park. Some of the lectures were given by trainees. Neither combat training nor training with weapons, etc., was ever observed. Once, one light machine gun and small arms together with sporting equipment were observed in the ordnance stockroom. The school had 5 ZIS trucks and two sedans.

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AAA position; improved field fortifications.

About two km east of the town, adjoining the Leningrad railroad line to the north.

Six 80 to 100 mm AA guns were observed at the site and two AA guns of the same caliber.

A captive balloon was sent up several times. The crews were billeted in tents in summer and in two wooden cantonment buildings in the winter.

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-25-

Sestroretsk
(60-06N,
29-49E)
area.

Barracks installation On the north side consisting of two fair-of the highway ly old buildings between Chernaya about 50 meters long, Rechka(60-11N, with flat roofs and 30-09E) and one smaller two-story Sary Beloostrov mess building, en- (60-11N,30-02E). closed by a barbed- wire fence with a lattice door. Some small officers' bil- lets were located on the opposite side of the street.

Billets of small apartment houses with gardens attached.

In Kuokkhala (60-10N,29-52E).

the installation was occupied by an infantry unit of 400 to 500 troops including about 300 re- cruits, who had arrived

the re- cruits underwent basic training without weapons. Weapons other than those carried by the sentries were never observed. From 15 to 20 trucks were either stored in small sheds or in the open be- tween the officers' billets.

High-ranking army officers, including six to eight generals and their families, lived in the houses. No more military installations were located in the town.

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		<u>Soviet Supply Installations in the Leningrad MD</u>		
<u>Place</u>		<u>Installation</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Data on Installation</u>
Tallinn area.		1. Fuel depot.	Southwest of the city, between Kopli Bay and the suburb of Noemme.	The depot consisted of 60 tanks, about ten meters long and more than two meters in diameter.
		2. Ammunition depot.	About two km south of Noemme, adjoining the Tueri (58-47N, 25-22E) railroad line to the west.	The area covered by the depot was about 1,500 x 1,000 meters and the bunkers were connected by concrete roads. In 1948, the explosives needed for the construction of the Tallinn-Narva highway were supplied from this depot. No details on layout, stores, or guards were available.
		3. Tank depot.	Southwest of the city, between Kopli Bay and Noemme in a wooded area.	several hundred tanks, covered with tarpaulins, were stored in this area. Troops were billeted nearby in barracks buildings and tents.
		4. Ration supply depot; served by several railroad spurs.	In Noemme, north of the small Hio railroad station.	Rations of every type were stored in about 20 wooden storehouses, 150 to 200 meters long. observed railroad cars being loaded and unloaded all the time.

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-2-

Fuel depot, about 1,500 x 800 meters, consisting of more than 50 horizontal tanks, about 12 meters long and three or four meters in diameter. Projecting from the ground for about two-thirds of their height and spaced about 40 meters apart, they were equipped with a network of water trenches. The depot was enclosed by a triple barbed-wire fence.

Grown-over area southwest of the city, south of Kopli Bay. Exact location not specified.

A naval officer was in charge of the depot, and most of the other officers and the personnel belonged to the navy. Gasoline and oils, including a sort of tar oil, were stored in the depot, which apparently was an armed forces' installation because fuel was picked up by standard trucks and tank trucks of all three services of the armed forces. On an average, five or six motor vehicles per hour entered the depot and were refueled by means of mobile, electrically operated pumps.

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Supply depot, about 800x500 meters, consisting of five storage sheds, about 75x10 meters, with gabled brick sides, one ammunition bunker, one armory, two cantonment buildings, one garage, and one ice house. The area was equipped with a railroad spur, and enclosed by a double barbed-wire fence, two meters high, with several watch-towers.

Between Tallinn and Noemme, adjoining the Tondi Barracks to the southwest.

The installation was referred to as Supply Depot No 21 to 30. An MVD major was in charge of the depot. The troops supervising the work in the installation wore green caps with red bands.

all MVD units stationed in Estonia were supplied from this depot. The goods stored in the storage sheds more than half filled the buildings. Explosives and rifle ammunition boxes were stored in the ammunition bunker. Soviet rifles and pistols, captured enemy weapons of various types, and optical instruments were stored in one of the storage sheds and three storage sheds contained grain and rations. Used and brand new

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-3-

Soviet and German uniforms, saddles and harnesses were stored in another shed; incoming shipments were made by train; outgoing shipment, by rail and truck. The guard detail, 10 to 15 men, was detailed from the Tondi Barracks.

Fuel depot, equipped Northwest of the city, with a railroad spur. in the naval port.

The depot consisted of five or six tanks, about 6 meters high, and five or six tanks, three or four meters high. From 10 to 15 more smaller tanks were not yet installed. Fuel was usually picked up by army motor vehicles, but occasionally by civilian ones.

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Krasnoye
Selo area.

Supply depot of 12 storage sheds in a yard, with four graveled roads branching from the yard toward the woods, all enclosed by a barbed-wire fence with watchtowers, erected in a lane.

In the woods, five to ten km southwest of the city, about one km from the Narva road. Exact location not given.

About 20 trucks of the various branches of the services including vehicles of the Air Force were regularly waiting in the yard. Most trucks picked up fuel in drums. Tank troops were also observed picking up tracks and engines, and Air Force personnel picked up wings and aircraft engines.

_____ military supplies of all types were stored in the depot. Part of the equipment was distributed to the units only after it had been overhauled in the Leningrad workshops.

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-4-

Leningrad

Motor-vehicle repair In the center of the city shop, a fairly old north of the Moscow rail- installation, enlarg- road station, near a ed after the war. For barracks installation details, see Annex 3. occupied by an AT and an AAA unit.

the repair shop was referred to as Auto Remont 62. It was managed by army officers, with a major in charge. The labor force was estimated at 200 Soviet workers, who worked an eight-hour shift. Engines were overhauled and trucks and jeeps repaired. Old engines were also replaced by new ones.

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About 250 piston rings were made on one lathe daily. the repair shop was to be converted into an automobile factory. young skilled workers arrived and were billeted at the repair shop. The repaired engines were taken in trucks under guard to the Moscow freight station for shipment.

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Ration supply depot consisting of one three-story storehouse, about 400 meters long, one four-story storehouse, about 250 meters long, and two two-story storehouses, about 150 meters long; the latter three were equipped with railroad spurs with ramps. The area was enclosed by a wooden fence, two meters high, with four watchtowers.

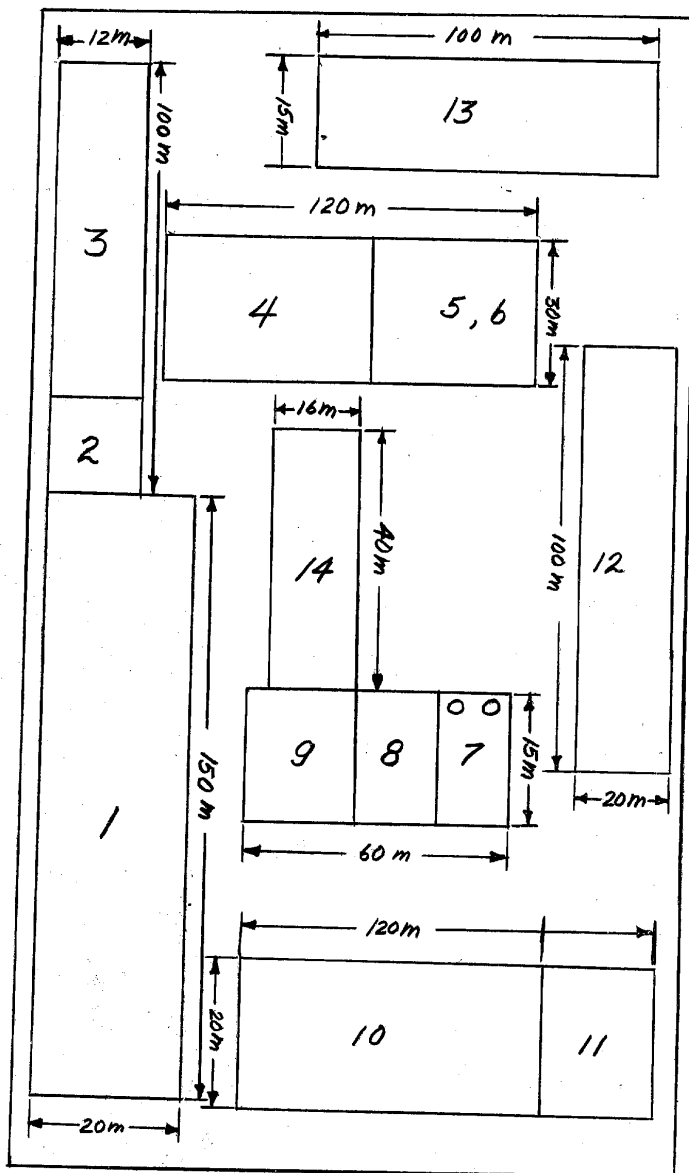
On the western bank of the Neva River, about 1,800 meters southwest of Smolnyy Cathedral.

The installation, which was known as the main ration supply depot, was under the MVD. Except for a few civilian workers, only troops wearing blue caps with red ribbons were observed. Grain, cereals, butter and margarine in drums as well as cans were stored in the 400-meter long storehouse. Boxes containing cans were stored in the 250-meter long building. Rations, paper (shipped during the time of information), nails, fittings, and grindstones were stored in one of the 150-meter-long storehouses. No outgoing shipments were observed. Outgoing shipments were made by rail and trucks of the depot (sic).

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Attachment 3
Page 1LEGEND: See next pageAuto Remont 62 in LeningradNOT TO SCALE

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Page 2

3

Auto Remont 62 in LeningradLegend:

1. Assembling shop, 150x20 meters, 15 meters high, with no machines installed, assembled.
2. Two engine test stands.
3. Two-story workshop, 100x12 meters, which served as an engine-dismantling plant, and housed a cleaning station where the engine components to be overhauled were washed. It was equipped with two or three small cranes.
4. Milling shop, newly constructed, 120x30 meters, equipped with 20 milling machines and three or four shapers; the majority were made by the German Wanderer Firm.
5. Milling shop, newly constructed, 120x30 meters, equipped with 15 center lathes with a center width of 50 cm and a length up to three meters; one vertical lathe, 1.5 meters in diameter; two German-made grinders for large and small crankshafts; five or six German-made drilling machines; one large drill press; and one large overhead traveling crane which served the entire shop.
6. Fitting shop, on the third floor of the same building, equipped with small drilling machines, some pairs of plate shears, and small stamping machines.
7. Foundry, equipped with two electric furnaces, 1.5 meters high and one meter in diameter.
8. Forge with welding shop, equipped with one small steam hammer, three or four electric, and three to four autogenous-welding sets.
9. Tempering plant, equipped with two tempering furnaces, two meters high.
10. Storehouse for repaired engines, three-storied, 120x20 meters, with garages located on the ground floor.
11. Janitor's house, two-storied, also housed offices.
12. Administration building, 100x20 meters, five-storied, with technical offices located on the first floor.
13. Wood-working shop, 100x15 meters, three-storied, with a temporary lathe shop on the second floor and a checking and gauging station for non-assembled engine components on the third floor.
14. Storehouse, 15x14 meters, three-storied.

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